BY TRANSPAPE TO THE TRINVER FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The French man-of-war Belliquense has sailed for the Pacific. PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 30,-Capt. Werner of the Prussian Mavy is going to America on a special mission.

ITALY. FLORENCE, Jan. 30 .- Admiral Persano, who has just

been acquitted of the charge of cowardice, is now to be put on his trial for incompetency, and disobedience to his superior officers. - THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN BOUNDARY.

VIRNNA, Jan. 30 .- The surveys for the new boundary line between the territories of Austria and Italy have been fully completed.

GREECE.

ATHERS, Jan. 30.-It is Gen. Kalergis, and not Kangarle, who is to go on a mission to the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Jan. 30-Noon.-Illineis Central shares have advanced i, and are quoted at 82); Eric shares advanced to 44); U. S. Five-Twenties, 75). Consols quiet and unphanged at 90 5-16.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30-Noon .- The cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands are steady, the opening price being 14 d. per pound. The sales to-day will not probably exceed 8,000 bales. The breadstuffs market is generally dull. Corn flat.

> FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. AUSTRIA.

EPPOSITION TO THE IMPERIAL PATENT CONVOKING THE DIETS-TESTIMONIAL TO DEAK-THE ORIENTAL QUESTION-INCREASE OF .COMMERCIAL INTER-COURSE WITH TURKEY. From Our Special Correspondent.

A fatality seems to attend all the acts of the Austrian Government. Generally what is done is done too late, and thus the effect of a measure otherwise good is negatived. So there is a want of decision and resolution, and in an attempt to conciliate two opposing parties by an endeavor to unite opposites, the good intentions are frustrated, and dissatisfaction, complaints, and fierce attacks are called forth by what was intended to calm the public mind and satisfy its demands. It is the old story of halfmeasures repeated here over and over sgain; repeated, indeed, on every occasion where, instead of these, fundamental changes should be made, and firm resolve and boldness be shown in carrying them

The new patent is called by The New Free Press a "bastard birth." "It is a deviation from the Constitotion, and the German-Austrian party has every reason to fear its effects." Stress is laid on the fact that in the said patent no reference is made to any law by the power of which the said patent is issued - and this notwithstanding the lengthy prefatory remarks by which the resolutions issued are intro Suced. The net is not legitimatized in any way; Se the emanation of an absolute sovereign will only This January putent goes far beyond the patent of Beptember. The latter merely placed the Constitution in abeyance; it left, if only theoretically, the preaway entirely even this possibility, for it lays hands reforms are her best weapons of defense.

on the Constitution, inflicting on it incurable Certain words of Count Bismarck in his last on the Constitution, inflicting on it incurable wounds. The January patent will make durable 2 riate of things which the September patent intended ould be but temporary-namely, a removal of the Constitution of February."

This produces all the greater effects on the public. us it is the very reverse of what all the Diets throughout the land demanded, as with one voice, should be done. On this side the Leitha is caused a feeling of arritation, because it is evident that the proceedings of the Diets of Bohemia, Gallicia and Moravia will place the German element in a considerable minority. The New Free Press remarks with much truth that for Hungary, the laws of 1848, which were acfor the sake of discussing the constitutional question, restored 'ad hoc'-'for German-Austria, on the contrary, the continuity of rights is 'ad hoc' suspended." The permission given to the Diets to decide, each one according to its will, the mode of electing representatives for the Reichsrath, is not only at variance with the laws of the February patent, but also in contrahietion to the views expressed in the prefatory remarks of this January patent. Weight is laid there-In on the entity of the monarchy-on a oneness, so to may, in the system of government. Now, by the permission given for each Diet to decide on the method and system of election, we have the possibility that in each province a different plan may be adopted. Buch a plan does not seem to contribute much to that oneness of arrangement which the last-patent Seclares to be so desirable.

The opposition is general throughout the monarchy. The remarks of the Gratz journal, the Tagespost, puts the question at issue in a most clear light: "The Bermans in Austria, in presence of the demand of the Abeyance Ministry, have to consider whether they will quit the ground of constitutional right on which they stand, and thus endanger their national position. If not, their mode of proceeding is marked out. The example of Hungary must be taken as a guide. As Hungary, in legal wise, would not quit the ground of law and right, so, too, the German Diets, by consistently taking their stand on their rights, can alone preserve to themselves these rights. If the Diels is fuse to elect members for this assembly -to us so foreign -called 'extraordinary Reichsrath,' the only resource left the Ministry is to resort to dito carry out direct elections, these would still be only relections of the manority, by which the Germans would not be bound. Herr von Schmerling did not renture to complete the Reicherath by direct elections of Hungarian Deputies, as he foresaw that, even were he successful, these men would not represent Hungary. Shall the educated German population of Austria have to fear what was not attempted in Hungary 37

between Italy and Greece is being worked out in Vi-enna; a union which Austria would then join as procrina; a union which Austria would then join as protecting power. Austria perceives that in its external pelicy it can ne longer resist the deductions of the nationality theory, and that this theory assures it advantages, as soon as on the one hand it furthers Hellenic strivings, and founds, on the other hand, an alliance of the two most active Mediterranean mations, the Italians and the Greeks, which by the prependerating power of its fleet, it hopes to attach to its interests. At all events the determination has been come to in Vienna, if not wholly to turn away from the traditional Hapsburg policy, to make the same available on new paths and with modern means. People say that Herr von Beust then in Dresden expressed his intention of astonishing the world by his gratitude; that Herr von Beust then in Dresden expressed his intention of astonishing the world by his gratifude; grateful that owing to the Prussian war the Austrian State is freed from the transmitted maxims and rendered able to follow a more multifarious course of action. The gratitude of Herr von Beust must be the greater," observes the said "Correspondence," "as without the war he would most assuredly never have become Austrian Minister." The "Correspondence" goes on to say that though the Oriental question seems to assume large dimensions, and question seems to assume large dimensions, and though the change in the Cabinet may be looked on as a warlike sympton, it does not think the question will become a vital one before the close of the Paris

There can be no doubt that it is greatly in the in-terest of Austria to extend and render stable her power in the countries to the east of her own States. But she cannot do this alone and unaided. Without the alliance of one of the great Western powers she can hardly be able to effect anything there. England-would can by such an alliance as much as Austria: But she cannot do this alone and unaided. Without the alliance of one of the great Western powers she can hardly be able to effect anything there. England would gain by such an alliance as much as Austria; but, unfortunately, all faith in Austria's stability is just now so much shaken that no State thinks of entering into close relations with her. As long as the Hungarian question remains unsettled Austria is in a state of weakness, owing to the uncertainty which necessarily hangs over and around her future. The Hungarians are difficult to deal with, because they oppose by mere negation. It is the tactic which imposes most difficulty on the opposite party. Even Baron Benst finds it difficult to get on with them, and yet he set himself to the task with the full intention of making any concession in order to satisfy them. And this, because he said, before all, the Hungarian question must be brought to a conclusion. Before he can set about other matters, this must be settled. Till that is done, nothing can be done. And such negation not only flings difficulties in the way of the opposite party, which he does not possibly know how to put aside, but it also does him who practices it much harm. He condemns himself to a stationary position, and to an inertness which brings with it many evils. And for this reason it would be very unwise if the Germans in the Diets of Prague, Moravia, Gallicia, &c., were to refrain voting or taking an active part in the political business for which they were called together. Instead of taking up a position founded on negation, they should be doubly active, and exert and bestir themselves more than they had ever done before. If they vote, they may do so under protest, as the proceeding, from their point of view, is unconstitutional, at least if carried out, as it no doubt will be. But to sit with folded arms and leave their opponents the field uncontested, would be the most unwise method which could be pursued.

I spoke above of the relations of Austria with Turkey has increased in the l

ROME. CONTEMPLATED REFORMS-BISMARCK'S ACKNOWL-EDGMENTS OF ITALIAN FIDELITY TO PRUSSIA-UN-POPULARITY OF THE PAPAL ZOUAVES-CARDINAL ANTONELLI-THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE FINANCES-STRANGE SCENE AT THE VATICAN.

A rumor is daily gaining ground that the Pontifical Government actually contemplates some munisupposition that, after the negotiations with Hungary | cipal reforms; also, some ameliorations in the state of were ended, there would be a return to the principles the currency and in the custom-house dues. The of the Constitution. But the January patent takes Vatican teels that in the present situation these

> speech have echoed here and have been listened to with various feelings. "We must remember," says the man who has re-created [Germany, "what a support we have had in our firm and faithful alliance with Italy. I cannot appreciate too highly, or praise too justly, the loyalty of the Italian Government toward us during the late war, when, in spite of the temptations offered by Austria, in the cession of Venice, they remained energetically true to Prussia against the common enemy. This alliance is as precious to us now, in the sphere of diplomacy as on the field of battle." This somewhat tardy but full and entire acknowledgment of their close and amicable relations with the Italian Cabinet has been heard in the Vatican. It forms a good answer to the rumor that the King of Prussia had offered needle-guns and money to his Holiness, and a safe asylum in case of a

> The unpopularity of the new uniform which has taken the place of the French is every day more manifest. The only café which admits the new Zonaves is the Café Nuovo. These men resent the ostracism in which they fare placed by much insolence and superciliousness of manner, and continual squabbles between them and the people take place. Hitherto, however, they have been only word-fights. The orders given to these troops immediately after the departure of the French, will prove how little trust the Pontifical | Government had in the obedience and tranquillity of its subjects." Twenty men are to be under arms night and day, in each troop, ready to leave the barracks at a moment. In the event of barricades (these, you see, were plainly anticipated), each troop will divide itself into companies of 120 men each, and proceed to take them." More easily or dered than obeyed, as you would say if you saw these men. But failure is also provided for. "Should they fail, the troop, aided by the sappers and miners belonging to each company, must break into the houses and shops on either side, and thus reach the barricades by a covered way." Do you understand the margin this gives to the most wanton outrage? A woman, hearing me express my indignation, said this order had been rescinded since, but I have only her assertion to prove it. The order itself is a printed docu-

ment, which will form an important item in the his-Antonelli show, a fair front amid the difficulties and anxieties of his position. He is, apparently, quite engrossed in gallantly giving away his auto-graph, and showing his rare collection of gems to M's. Gladstone and her daughters, and other ladies. Seen of Anitria have to fear what was been evinced for the successful, these men would not represent Hungary. Shall the educated German popular short of the control of the Cardinalesque politeness is, and has always been, an institution peculiar to the hierarchy of Rome. It

especially pointed out to me that mutton was now difficult to be obtained. Small Algerine sheep used to be sent to Civita Vecchia for the army of occupation, and some of these were sold to the visitors. The daily supply of vegetables, &c., brought into the town, are also of inferior quality. The Italian Government has been prorogued till the 10th of January. Rather a long holiday in the present state of things. Signor Scialopa does not make his financial statement till after the 10th. It is looked forward to with great interest. Not a word was said in the King's speech about the army, and it is well-known that unless that is reduced there will be no possible amelioration in the state of the finances. In Udine, Signor Lella, the ex-Finance Minister, organized several plans for replenishing the public treasury. One was the cultivation of the lands by irrigation. There are mines of wealth on the two shores of Italy, the Mediterranean and Adriatic shores, if they could be properly worked. For 20 years the Austrians tried to work some of these plans, or rather similar plans to those of Signor Lella's, but failed. There were mechanical difficulties which Lella, a man of considerable acquirements both scientific and mechanical, has conquered. But some of these plans must wait for the necessary means to defray the expenses.

A story is being whispered about, which is amusing

must wait for the necessary means to defray the expenses.

A story is being whispered about, which is amusing even if not true, about the Pope's opinion as to her Majesty's visit. After a very stormy scene with her hashand, stormy on her side, for the Emperor is always imperturbable and absolutely mute on such occasions, the Empress sent off a dispatch to the Countess Montebello, who had not then left home. The dispatch was to the same effect as the several letters which the Countess had lately received from her royal mistress. The Countess rusbed instantly to the Vaticau. She was met by bewildered officials, who asked her what she wanted, and why was she there. She wanted to see his Holiness—she had come on an important matter that admitted of no delay. She was told it was not the day appointed for sudiences to ladies—that the Pope was occupied—that it was impossible! So it might have been to anything but female pertinacity. The lady pressed on, from room to room; priests and secretaries and chamberlains one after the other expostulated with her and expostulated in vain. Finally she asked to see Cardinal Pacca: he was engaged, too; but after some more delay, in despair of ejecting her unless he complied with her wish, Cardinal Pacca entered the room in which she was waiting. The moment she saw him she burst into tears and gave every sign of impending hysterics. The Cardinal was frightened out of his wits. He thought the scenes with the Empress Charlotte were about to be renewed. He trembled, and almost wept himself. As a first restorative, he sent for a scaldino (a basket containing wood-ashes, pending hysterics. The beauty of his wits. He thought the scenes with the Empress Charlotte were about to be renewed. He trembled, and almost wept himself. As a first restorative, he sent for a scaldino (a basket containing wood-ashes, which is the inseparable companion of Italians in Winter). He thought she might be cold, and that when her circulation was restored she might listen to reason. But no, in the midst of her sobs, she still entreated to be allowed to see the Pope. Cardinal Pacca was fairly beaten and left her to see what could be done. He requested an audience himself and explained to his Holiness the state of the case. The Pope was much amused at the perplexity and distress of the could wait a little longer. When he entered the gallery to which she had been conducted, she threw herself on her knees, scaldino in hand, and with many ejaculations told the Pope that she was the bearer of a private message from the Empress. That her Majesty was afraid that she should be finally thwarted in the wish nearest her heart, which was to place herself at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, but that she had one hope left. If his Holiness would write a word or send only a verbal message expressing his desire to see her, she might be able to persuade the Emperor to give the requisite permission. She had charged the Countess Montebello toi mplore the Holy Father to do so.

The Pope smiled most benignly and told her that she must express to the Empress the delight and pleasure in seeing her in competition for a mehancier of a pilgrim to the tomb of the Apostle, or a visitor to the Apostle's unworthy successor, but that, as she had requested counsel from him, he thought it his duty to say, that as it was a wife's first duty to obey her husband, he would not place his pleasure in seeing her in competition for a mehancier with the Emperor's wishes. The disconcilied

his pleasure in seeing her in competition for a meneral with the Emperor's wishes. The disconstited Courtess rose from her knees and returned home in a state easier to imagine than to describe.

CITY ITEMS.

Personal Major Gen. Peck, Syracuse, the Hon E. P. Ross, Auburn, and the Hon. V. B. Horton, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. F. Bruce, U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. R. Arnold, U. S. A., is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. J. Vogdes, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House. The Hon. H. A. Nelson and the Hon. C. Wheaton, Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chauncey M. Depew, Peckskill, and Gen. Irvine, Elmira, are at the Hoffman House. The Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, is at the Brevoort House. Col. J. W. Kingman, N. H., is at the Astor House.

PIRE'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE.-Directly in the rear of the building known as Knickerbocker Hall, formerly nsed for balls and converts, and at present occupied by the 3d Hussars as an armory, there is erecting a large and spacious edifice by Samuel Pike of Cincinnati, which when completed will be known as "Pike's Opera-House"—the body of the bullding, with a white marble front, in the Gothic ornamental. When the buildings in Eighththe Gothic ornamental. When the buildings in Eighthave, are torn down there will be a vestibule and foyer, the vestibule at feet wide. The auditorium will be 185 feet deep and 90 feet wide, and the distance from the parquet floor to the ceiling will be 65 feet. The stage will be 80 feet in depth by 70 in width, making it one of the most capacious in the city. The opera-house wifen completed will be perfectly fire-proof, and capable of seating 2,000 persons. Mr. Thomas of this city is the architect, and it is exnected that the edifice will be obsided in September for dramatic and operatic performances. The cost of erecting the building when finished is estimated at \$500,000. Mr. Pike is at present in France, making arrangements for the completion of the opera-house, and also, it is said, for the purpose of engaging artists for the Fall season.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association.—The Rev. E. P. Rogers lectured before the Association at their rooms, No. 161 Fifth-ave., last evening, on the "History of the Merchant." He commenced his remarks by saying that for a brief period he had been personally connected with business pursuits, and therefore could not avoid feeling a very deep interest in the merchants of this city. The history of commerce was the history of the world's progress and the advancement of our race. Most of those whom he was addressing belonged, or expected to belong to the commercial houses of this city, and it was necessary that they should exalt their conception of the mercantile profession. Merchants were something more than mere delvers, mere buyers and sellers. Those that stood in that degrading light were not fair representatives; they were merchandisers and hucksters, not merchants. With them, virtue and principle are worth only what they will bring in the market. They acknowledge no tribunal but the Grand Jury; they have no exalted ideas; they have never studied the science or the morals of trade. He finished by advising all to charish explicit deas in their business transactions. remarks by saying that for a brief period he had been

[Announcements.] TAKE IT HOME WITH YOU.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is sich in reading, and in illustrations. Full of Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, &c. The Ladies like it, and Gentlemen may profit by it. Only \$2 a year. Order it by post, or from a newsman. Single Nos. for Jan. and Feb. 20 cents each. Address Fow-LER & WELLS, No. 380 Broadway, N. Y.

PYLE'S SALERATUS and CREAM TARTAR-Pure artics, always full weight, and rehable in every way. Sold by grocers gen-

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN INFORMER.—The opening of each window and doer instantly telegraphs to your room. The Burglas Alane Talegraphs is applied invisibly and without damages.

HOLDER, No. 201 Broadway. To encounter a snow drift or ice embargo ccessfully, first fortife the system with Kasar's East Ispia Corvas, en advance in good order. For sale by all grocers, at 25 cents per und. Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867 is NOW MADY. Price 20 ceats. See advertisement under boad of New Publics.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. PORT OF NEW-YORK JAN. 30.

ARRIVED. Ship Adelaide, Cutting, of and from Idverpool. Dec. 21, to Williams & indon. Has had heavy westerly gales the untire passage, and been with 1 200 miles of New-York the last 10 days.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIG PORTS.

CHARLASTON, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamable Quaker City, New-Yorkfinited—Bark Regius, Liverpool.

SAYANIAH, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamable Ban Jacinto from New-York;

Schire Silver Bell from Cardenas; M. B. Bramball and Harry Laugahale
from New-York.

Cleared—Ship Ne-pins-Ultra for Liverpool schr. Mary W. Hopper for

Malarras; steamably Vigo for New-York.

FONTHERS MUNUER, San. 30.—The steamable Charles W. Lord from
Galveston via Key West, Jan. 30. Arrived to-night abort of coal. She
asperienced heavy weather; also arrived ship Nolle Mitchell, with guaarperienced heavy weather; also arrived ship Nolle Mitchell, with guaarperienced heavy weather; also arrived ship Nolle Mitchell, with guaarperienced heavy weather; also arrived ship Nolle Mitchell, with gua
special companies of the North Companies of the Saided in company

with the bark Bramerah for New York.

Sailed—Steamable Falcon for Charleston for Baltinofe.

WILEDOWNS, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamable Juno from New York

New Orlings & God. Arrived, steamable Juno from Sew T

New Orlings & God. Arrived, steamable Juno from Sew T

New Orlings & God. Arrived, steamable Juno from Sew T

New Orlings & God.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." THE GOLD PEN-BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD

For sale at No. 25 Maiden-Lane, New York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at Morton makes no Peus stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where an Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agent; in all other places those wishing the Morton Pen, must send to Headquarters, where their orders will receive prompt attention, if accompanied with the cash.

WITO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GOLD PENS?

MORTON'S GOLD PENS .- Mr. Morton, who is an old friend of TRIBUNE readers, makes his appearance again this morning in our-advertising columns. Our opinion of his pens has been too often expressed to be doubtful, but we take a pleasure in saying once more that we know of no gold pens in the world equal to those manufactured by Mr. Morton. We have used them for more years than we care to remember, and we have sent many thousands of them to friends who were extending our circulation. There never was but one testimony about them. They write with unequaled ease and rapidity, with almost, or, if you choose, with quite the elasticity of a quill, and their durability is as remarkable as the nicety of their workmanship. There is a reason for this perfection. Mr. Morton's pens are made by machinery of his own invention, of the most costly and delicate construction, which enable him to make pens at once better and cheaper than can be fabricated by hand. They have superseded steel pens with all who study excellence and economy, and in the same way are rapidly superseding other gold peus. Mr. Morton now sells by agents as well as at his own store, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and his advertisement gives, in an interesting way, all needful information to purchasers. Mr. Morton. We have used them for more years

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I see that you are publishing lotters from various persons who have evidently become very partial to the pens of your manufacture. It occurs to me that you would produce a greater effect by reprinting the letters of those whom your pens have failed to satisfy, besides economizing a great deal of space in your advertisement, for I think a quarter of a column of The Tribune would hold them all.

But if you are fired to 7 7 7 NATION OFFICE,

all.

But if you are fixed in your present policy, please feel at liberty to refer to me, as one prepared to say, not that your pen is the best in the market, (for I have made no comparison), but so good, so thoroughly well made, so adaptable to every hand, and so durable even under the most frying abuse, that he must be, who would seek a better, a much more fastidious writer than I; and he who wearies himself with steel pens while your's are procurable at much less cost, must either be more conservative, or more industrious, or of greater means than Your's gratefully.

A MORTON

A. MORTON.

DEAR SIR: Five years ago I began to use a gold pen of your manufacture, and have written with it ever since, say, at least 12 to 15 pages of foolscap every day. It has continued in good condition, as you may imagine, when I tell you that I am now using it, to write this note. I have found it as elastic as a quill pen, never cutting the paper, never spattering the nk, and, above all, durable. Few single pens have had so steady work. Thinking you ought to know this, I tell it to you, and am, yours truly,
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

OFFICE OF THE SCHENTIFIC AMERICAN,
No. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

I am sequented with the mass-acture of Gold Pens, and have no hesitation in saving that the Markings frequent and Patented by Mr. Morigon and employed in his business, enable him to manufacture the best Gold ROBERT MACPARLANE,
Pens in the world.

Editor Scientific American.

Meeton has put his skill, his capital, his labor, and his brains to work, and by means of patented machinery, produces a pen which satisfies every-body.

We have been in the habit of using these Gold Pens for a long time, and have always found them the best instruments of the kind that have falled in our way.— [N. Y. Evening Pest.
We think Morton's Gold Pens decidedly the best of any in the market.—Hagton Traveller.

Past.

Our Jewel of a Gold Pen was manufactured by A. Morion, and we shall be surprised if, even with the hard work we put it to, it does not keep in good condition for years.—[The Press, Philadelphia.

Six months writing will wear out more Steel Peus than a Gold one will cost, while the latter will last a good part of a lifetime. * * Morton's dojd Pens are cheaper and better than any in the market.—[N. X. Independent. Independent.

Morton's Gold Pens are the very best we have ever met with.—[The Morton's Gold Pens are the very best we have ever met with.—[The Morton'st, N. Y. Cliv.

Get the best. The testimony of all who are well informed upon the subject, is, that there is no gold or metallic pen manufactured is the we'll that equals A. Morton's. [Evening Express, Rechester, N. Y. Morton'st the "Nestor" in pennanking in this country. I never had a perfect pen till I had one of his.—[The Chrissian Times, Chicago.

Morton's Pens are known the world over to be as standard as gold dol-We have used one for two years, writing with it ferry day. They are the best.—{Baily Democrat, Bavenoper, lova. Morton has brought the art of Gold Pen making to the highest point of perfection. A Gold Pen is not only the most beautiful and tasteful, but the best and the most economical that can be used.—[The Christian Chronele, Philadelphis.

Circonicle, Philadelphia.

Morton's Pans are known to the trade, and to those who use pens, far and wide, as the best in the world.—[Daily Union and Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens.—

No better pen than this is made.—
[American Agriculturies.

With long experience, and Patented Machinery, Mr. Morton is cashled to manufacture a Gold Pen that, in our opinion, has no equal. The them.

They are incomparably the best pen made.—[St. Cloud Demo-

MORTON'S FIRST QUALITY.

(WARRANTED.)
These Pens are 16 carats fine, and are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality is sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.
Every Pen is stamped "A. Morton, First Quality," and numbered. The Points are warranted for six months, except against

accident. The Cases are made of Coin Silver, and for this quality The Cases are made of Coin Silver, and for this quality are extra heavy and strong.

PRICES OF PENS; AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

No. 1 Pen. \$1.25. with Pencil Case. \$2.00 No. 2 Pen. 1 50. with Pencil Case. 2 50 No. 3 Pen. 2 00. with Pencil Case. 3 00 No. 4 Pen. 2 25. with Pencil Case. 3 75 No. 5 Pen. 2 73. with Pencil Case. 4 50 No. 6 Pen. 3 50. with Pencil Case. 4 50 No. 6 Pen. 3 50. with Pencil Case. 5 75 The Number's infeate size only. No. 1 being the smallest.

The Nur	nber	rė indica	te size o	aly, No. 1 being the si	mallest
d No. 10	the	alargest			
ICES	OF	PENS	WITH	SILVER-MOUNTED	DESK
	600	The sale	HOLD	ERS.	
No. 4	Per	1	\$2 25	with bolder\$	2 75
No. 5	Per	1	2 15	with holder	3 25
No. 6	Per	1	\$ 50	with holder	4 00
No. 7	Per	1	4 50	with holder	N 7"
No. 8	Per	1	8 15	with holder	
No. 9	Per	1. ** 5	6 50	with holder	
No. 10	Per	1	7 50	with holder	9 00
16. 7. R. 1	0. n.t	d 10 in	Morocco	Boxes.	

MORTON'S SECOND QUALITY.

These are 14 carats fine, and are superior to any Morton
Pens made previous to the year 1860.

Every Pen is stamped "A. Morton, Second Quality,"
and numbered. The Points are warranted for six months, except against

The Points are waitanted to accident.
The Cases are made of Coin Silver, but are not so heavy as those of the First Quality.
PRICES OF PENS; AND FENS IN SILVER EXTENSION
CASES WITH PENCILS.
No. 3 Pen. \$1 25. with Pencil Case...\$2 50
No. 4 Pen. 1 50. with Pencil Case... 3 00
No. 5 Pen. 2 25. with Pencil Case... 3 75
No. 6 Pen. 2 75. with Pencil Case... 4 50 MORTON'S THIRD QUALITY.

These Pens are 12 carate fine, and although cheaper, are at least equal to any gold pens made elsewhere, as regards durability, elasticity and good writing qualities.

Every Pen is stamped "A. Morton, Third Quality," and numbered. The Points are warranted for six months, except against

aceident.
The Cases are made of Coin Silver, but are not as heavy as those of the First Quality.
PRICES OF PENS; AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.
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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK NOTICED,

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